

Soviets Say U.S. Would Destroy U.N. *Article by* **Federenko Assails American Move Over Debt Issue**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 9 (AP) — A United States demand for a General Assembly showdown on Soviet refusal to pay for U.N. peacemaking operations drew a Soviet charge today that the United States was trying to destroy the United Nations.

Soviet Delegate Nikolai T. Federenko, just back from Moscow, delivered the charge at a Security Council meeting on the admission of the newly independent African nation of Malawi, formerly British ruled Nyasaland.

U.S. delegate Charles W. Yost reacted calmly to the Soviet accusation.

U.S. sources said this re-

flected confidence that the United States has plenty of votes in the 112-nation Assembly to uphold its view, set forth in a memorandum yesterday, that the Soviet Union and any other nations two years behind in assessments should lose their assembly vote.

The informants said the United States could muster a simple majority with ease and a two-thirds majority "if necessary" in support of its position.

Pullout Hinted

Fedorenko told the Security Council it was up to the United Nations to resolve any problems, including who should be members and "also the question of whether the organization should exist or not."

The Soviet Union has hinted in the past it might quit the United Nations if deprived of its Assembly vote.

The Soviet Union and several other members have refused to pay any of the costs of the U.N. peacekeeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East, contending that they were illegal because the financing was voted by the Assembly, and not by the Security Council. The unpaid Soviet assessments amount to \$54 million.

Fedorenko reiterated that the Soviet Union would not pay "one kopeck" and warned that those who embark "upon such a provocative line of

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action toward the Soviet Union and other states will indeed bear a heavy responsibility for the consequences."

He assailed the U.S. memorandum distributed to all U.N. members as "a mockery of the principles of the U.N. charter."

Yost said Fedorenko was introducing a discordant note into the session. He said the U.S. views were fully set forth in the memorandum "to which the Soviet representative has invited your attention—I join him in doing so."

Fedorenko replied that Yost was trying to whitewash in some way the "provocative action which took the form of the memorandum."

The Soviet delegate added that there is still time for the United States "to think seriously and to ponder over the undermining action which they have instituted." He urged the United States to abandon a policy "that it is trying to impose on our organization to the detriment of its interest, and in fact its very existence."

The U.S. memorandum said the Assembly faced a showdown on the issue at its opening session—Nov. 10. It contended that under Article 19 of the U.N. Charter any country two years behind shall be deprived of its vote, and that failure to apply the Article would undermine the U.N.'s constitutional integrity.

After the Soviet-U.S. exchange, the Council voted unanimously to recommend to the Assembly that it admit Malawi as its 113th member.